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absolve the owner from liability, if he knew of its disposition to commit such injuries, or knew enough of its habits to convince a man of ordinary prudence of its inclination to commit them.

INFANTS' CONTRACTS—PLEADING.—To maintain an action against an infant for the value or food and lodging furnished to it, it is held, in *Goodman v. Alexander* (N. Y.), 55 L. R. A. 781, not to be necessary to state in the declaration that defendant had no father, or other person standing *in loco parentis* who could support it, either at common law or under a statute requiring the complaint to contain a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting the cause of action.

STREET RAILWAYS—NEGLIGENCE—INJURY TO PASSENGER BY STRIKERS.—A street railway company is held in *Fewings v. Mendenhall* (Minn.), 55 L. R. A. 713, not to be guilty of negligence in attempting to operate its cars during a strike of its employees unless the conditions are such that it ought to know that it cannot do so and at the same time guard from violence, by the exercise of the utmost care on its part, those who accept its implied invitation to become passengers.

CORPORATIONS—WASTE OF ASSETS—LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Directors of a corporation are held, in *Bosworth v. Allen* (N. Y.), 55 L. R. A. 751, to be charged with the duties of trustees, and to be liable to account in equity, the same as ordinary trustees for a violation of their duty resulting in waste of the assets by the corporation, injury to its property, or unlawful gain to themselves.

A note to this case reviews the authorities on liability of the directors of a corporation to the corporation.

PARENT AND CHILD—AGREEMENT TO COMMIT TO ANOTHER.—A father who has committed the custody of his infant child to another person by agreement to be maintained and cared for, which agreement has been acted upon by such other person, is held in *Fletcher v. Hickman* (W. Va.), 55 L. R. A. 896, to be bound by the agreement, unless he can show that the change of custody will plainly promote the child's welfare.

See *Stringfellow v. Somerville*, 95 Va. 701.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—LEGISLATIVE CONTROL.—An unconstitutional deprivation of local self-government is held in *Redell v. Moores* (Neb.), 55 L. R. A. 740, not to be made by a statute creating a board of fire and police commissioners for cities of the metropolitan class, and placing power of appointment thereto in the governor, since the power to create municipal corporations which is vested in the legislature implies the power to impose upon them such limitations as the legislature may see fit.

PHYSICIANS—UNIFORMITY OF LAWS—DISCRIMINATION.—A legislative enactment which discriminates against osteopaths, by requiring them to hold diplomas from a college which requires four years of study as a condition to their obtaining limited certificates, which will not permit them to prescribe drugs or